

Seattle Permits

—part of a multi-departmental series on City services & permitting

High Rise Emergency Evacuation Drills

October 2010

Requirements

Emergency evacuation drills are required annually in high rise buildings, as specified in Section 405 of the Seattle Fire Code. As long as all occupants of the building experience an emergency evacuation drill annually, the conducting of drills on selected floors in the building can occur on a staggered schedule.

All building staff and occupants should participate in drills. There are exemptions for the following, unless they are also a member of the high-rise building staff; jail inmates, hospital patients, hotel guests and occupants of apartment or residential condominium units. Even though apartment and condominium residents are exempt from participating, they should be encouraged to do so.

Records should be kept to document emergency evacuation drills. The record should indicate the following:

1. Identity of the person conducting the drill.
2. Date and time of the drill.
3. Notification method used.
4. Staff members on duty and participating.
5. Number of occupants participating.
6. Special conditions simulated.
7. Problems encountered and corrective actions taken.
8. Weather conditions when occupants were evacuated.
9. Time required to accomplish complete evacuation, lockdown, or shelter-in-place.

Conducting a Drill

In a fire drill, building occupants should duplicate as closely as possible the actions they would take if a fire occurred. Total evacuation of a high rise building is not practical, and could even be dangerous. Drills involving selected portions of the building more accurately simulate the likely conditions during a fire emergency.

Emergency evacuation drills should be initiated by experienced building staff activating the fire alarm system. Immediately prior to the drill, the building's fire alarm monitoring company should be notified to prevent a Fire Department response to the building. When the drill is completed, notify the monitoring company that the building is returned to normal operations.

During a drill, tenants and staff should follow the established fire emergency procedures as set forth in the building's fire safety and evacuation plan. Keep in mind that during an emergency, people tend to perform those behaviors that they have practiced.

Announced Vs. Unannounced

Emergency evacuation drills may be pre-announced to building staff or occupants, or they may be unannounced. Consideration of the building occupants and the use of the building may determine which type of drill is most appropriate. For example, in a residential building primarily occupied by older adults or a mixed-use facility where doctor's offices may be located, it may be best to notify tenants of the date and time of the drill.

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www.seattle.gov/fire



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Critique the Drill

After each drill evaluate the fire and life safety systems, staff performance, tenant participation and make changes as necessary to improve future events. Ask for input from building staff and tenants regarding the evacuation process and drill coordination.

Suggested evaluation topics:

- Could building occupants clearly hear and understand the alarm and any additional instructions?
- Was the evacuation completed in an orderly and expedient manner?
- Did floor wardens guide occupants to safety, complete floor checks and report to building staff or the Fire Safety Director upon comple-

tion of the evacuation?

- Were disabled persons assisted in their response procedures?
- Were elevators avoided by occupants during evacuation?

Related Information

Client Assistance Memos

#5982 High Rise Fire Emergency Planning Requirements

#5971 Confidence Testing

#5051 Fire Safety & Evacuation Plans

Website

www.seattle.gov/fire